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The following species while answering perfectly to the fungus named and described by Tode differs altogether in its microscopic detail from *Pezizula carpinea* Tul.

DERMATELLA SCOTINUS Morgan sp. nov.—Apothecia erumpent-caespitose, fleshy-fragile, subturbinate, whitish or alutaceous; the disk plane or convex, farinaceous. Asci cylindric, with a short stalk, paraphysate, 4-8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, $150-170 \times 15-20$ mic.; spores at first oblong, hyaline and continuous, becoming inaequilateral or slightly curved and transversely 1-3-septate, finally brownish with occasionally one to three oblique or longitudinal septa, $25-30 \times 10-12$ mic.

On *Carpinus americana*, growing out of the inner bark through the periderm; Preston, O. December, 1897. The apothecia .5-1.0 mm in diameter, more or less irregular from the mutual pressure, few to several in each tuft. The asci may contain eight immature spores, but they do not appear to mature all of them. This species belongs in the second section of *Dermatella* along with *Dermatella fagi* (Phillips).

A NEW EGG PLANT FUNGUS.

CLAYTON O. SMITH.

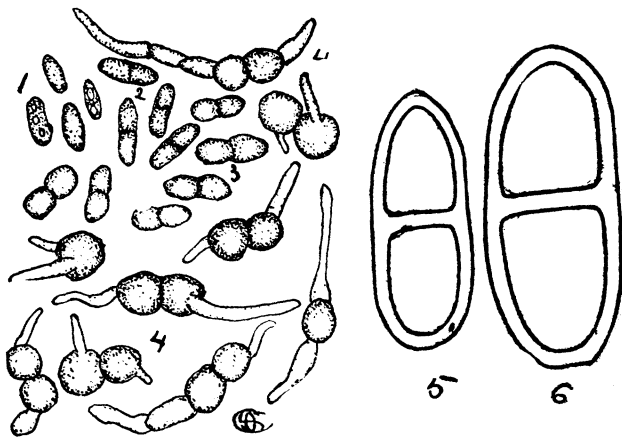
During the month of September and October, what has proved to be a new egg-plant disease, made its appearance in certain parts of Delaware. For some time it was thought to be *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speng., reported by Halsted as found in New Jersey on *Solanum melongena* L. A careful comparison with Halsted's material showed the two to be distinct. It is quite probable that these two have been confused with each other.

Ascochyta lycopersici Brun. Spots occurring both on the leaves and fruit of *Solanum melongena*. Leaf-spot 0.5-2 cm. and more in diameter, subcircular or irregular, reddish brown sometimes with a darker colored center and often with a darker margin, the zone between being of a lighter color. Dark concentric ridges of elevated plant tissue are generally present. Fruit spot large 2-10 cm. or more in diameter, of the same color as rind of fruit or often a pale flesh color with darker zones. Perithecia submerged forming at first slight elevations in the tissue, at length superficial, black, scattered; spores guttulate with oil drops and continuous, but at length uniseptate, hyaline, slightly constricted at septum, $6-12 \times 3.5-4\mu$.

This fungus differs from *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speng. both in size and septation of spores and in character of leaf spot.

The spores of *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speng., in material collected by Halsted, agree in size with those as given by Saccardo, $4-6 \times 2-2.5\mu$ while those in this *Ascochyta* are nearly twice that size, $6-12 \times 3.5-4\mu$.

The leaf spot of *P. hortorum* is described as yellowish with a gray center while in this *Ascochyta* it is reddish or brownish in



Ascochyta lycopersici Brun. Figs. 1-3, different stages in spore development from continuous to uniseptate; 4, germinating spores showing constrictions; 5, 6, two spores drawn with cam. luc., Leitz oc. 18, obj. $\frac{1}{8}$ g.

color. The perithecia in Halsted's material of *P. hortorum* are small, black and superficial, while in this *Ascochyta* they are usually submerged in the leaf tissue and the spot is often characterized by elevated concentric ridges of leaf tissue.

This *Ascochyta* agrees so well with *A. lycopersici* that it has been referred to that species, but no authentic specimens have been found with which to compare it. It differs from *A. lycopersici* in having broader spores and in growing on a different host from which it has ever been reported.

By inoculation experiments from pure cultures it has been proven that this *Ascochyta* is parasitic on *Solanum melongena*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Solanum carolinense* and *Datura tatula*.

Delaware Experiment Station.

NOTE.—The author kindly sent specimens of the fungus commented on, with request that the spores be critically inspected. Immediately upon the addition of eosin the uniseptate character of the mature spore was evident — showing that the fungus had been referred to the proper genus. Drawings 5 and 6 were added to the author's list of figures.— [EDITOR.]

THREE NEW SPECIES OF DISCOMYCETES.

ELIAS J. DURAND.

The following species of Discomycetes are probably undescribed, and it seems desirable for various reasons to present diagnoses at this time.